

(c) what are those non-conventional energy sources alongwith locations thereof; and

(d) how Government propose to meet the large-scale investment for these sources and whether Government would invite private sector investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) About 1700 MW of power generating capacity is now based on renewable energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy, biomass and small hydro. The projects have been installed throughout the country depending upon resource availability.

(d) Most of the power generating capacity installed so far has come from commercial projects through private investments and financing provided by Financial Institutions. Budgetary support is also provided for limited demonstration and other projects.

Incentives to augment Non-Conventional Energy Resources

1954. **PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM:** Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any new initiative to explore more avenues to increase the non-conventional energy resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are reducing the incentives to entrepreneurs to install non-conventional energy project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government would consider giving more incentives to augment production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-conventional

Energy Sources has prepared a detailed plan to increase the Non-Conventional energy sources during the Ninth Five Year Plan Period. The details of targets planned during the Ninth Five Year Plan period are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources consider reduction of incentives given under various programmes/projects purely on the basis of commercialization level and economic viability of the projects. The Ministry is already providing various fiscal and financial incentives and soft loans through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a public sector undertaking of this Ministry for augmentation and installation of non-conventional energy projects.

Statement

Details of programme-wise physical target planned during Ninth Five Year Plan period

Sl. No.	Programmes/Schemes	Ninth Plan Physical Target
1.	Biogas	10 Lakhs
2.	Community/Institutional/Night-soil based Biogas Plants	800 Nos.
3.	Improved chulha	150 Lakhs
4.	Biomass/Gasifier	40 Mw
5.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	660 (Old Blocks) 200 (New Blocks)
6.	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Demonstration	
	SPV Home Light	2 Lakhs
	SPV Lanterns	3 Lakhs
	SPV Power Plants	1.6 MW
7.	SPV Pumps	4000 Nos.
8.	Solar Thermal (ST) Energy	
	Solar Water Heating Systems (M.sq. collector area)	1.5 Lkhs
	Solar Cooker	1.5 Lakhs Nos.

9.	Wind Pumps & Hybrid systems	1000 Nos. 250 kW
10.	Wind power	1000 MW
11.	Small Hydro Power (SHP) (Water Mills) Repair & Maintenance)	130 MW/ 700 Nos. 65 MW
12.	Biomass Power	314 MW
13.	Solar Power	141.5 MW
14.	Urban & Industrial & National Bio-energy Board	42 MW

MW=Mega Watt; kW=Kilo Watt; M.sq.=Meter Square

Installation of Offshore Wind Farms

1955. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that offshore wind farms are being installed in some of the western countries; and

(b) if so, whether India would also be able to make use of the enormous sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no immediate plans to set up offshore wind farms in India. Their setting up would depend on the technical feasibility, including availability of wind resource, capital cost and economic viability.